



The test matches of the national rugby championship are known for their still competition. The most thrilling was that for the gold medal between Slava, the 2nd Waich Factory team, and the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team in the Moscow Region. Slava won the game 12-8 and is now at the top of the league. Photo by Vitya Angorev

Soviet tennis players strike lucky

The members of the USSR tennis team walked away from the European championship that was recently held in Nyiregyhaza (Hungary) with 6 gold, 4 silver and 8 bronze medals.

A swimming world record

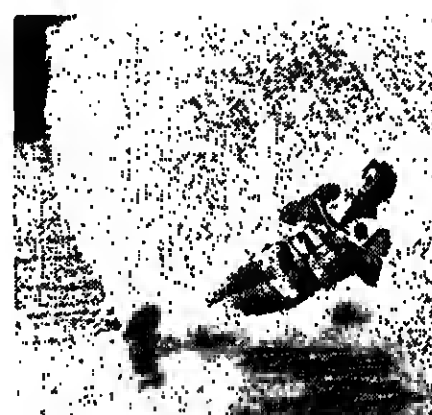
Steve Lundquist established a new world record in the 100 m breaststroke—1 min. 02.53 sec.—at the US championship held in Indianapolis. He improved his own personal record which he established a month ago, by 0.09 sec.

Spartak football and hockey teams going strong

Moscow Spartak beat the Spanish El Espanol football club, 3-1, to clinch the ninth Barcelona Cup. . . .

Moscow Spartak ice hockey team have won up the Wurmberg Cup Tournament in the FRG, hammering West German Düsseldorf, 7-0, in the last but one round.

The field of six includes four West German clubs, Spartak, as well as the well-established



Polish club from Kierno, Czechoslovakia.

A victory in world champions' land

The USSR team formed on the basis of Dynamo (Kiev) has won an international football tournament that was held in the Italian towns of Ancona and Fano. During their second match in Ancona they beat the local Anconitane team 5-0. The goals scored by Andriyev (two), Bal, Blokhin and Ogenev (two).

Ice hockey

The annual international tournament, for the prize offered by "Soviet Sport", to be held on September 1-7, will draw competitors from five countries. The Central Army Club, Tor-

WATER SKIING

This is Alexei Korobkov, from Aurora, the team of the Central Aquatic Sports Club. Competitors from this club won the Moscow Cup for team scoring. They managed to excel above the strong team of the Central Navy Sports Club.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

pedo, the Leningrad Army Club, Khlenik, as well as a Finnish and a Romanian club will be competing in Leningrad, Spartak, Sokol, Traktor, Salavat Yulayev and teams from the GDR and Poland, in Kiev; and Moscow Dynamo, Riga Dynamo, Izhsal, Krylye Sovetov and teams from Czechoslovakia and Finland, in Riga. All the three groups will have a one-stage run.

Figure skating premiere

The budding Soviet figure skating duo, Inna Volynskaya and Valery Spiridonov, captured the Grand Prix International tournament at Saint-Gervais, France.

Katherine Matousek and Lloyd Isler of Canada were second and Nathalie and Wayne Seibold of the USA, third.

USSR AND FRG OLYMPIC COMMITTEES EXPRESS ANXIETY OVER 1984 OLYMPICS

Recently a delegation of the FRG Olympic Committee, led by its President Willy Daume, arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Olympic Committee. During a meeting with USSR Olympic Committee Chairman Sergei Pavlov, the sides compared notes on problems facing the international sports movement and prospects of cooperation between the two countries' Olympic committees. The delegates underlined positive skills in the Olympic movement following the 22nd Games in Moscow and the 11th Olympic congress in Baden-Baden, and expressed their confidence that the Olympic movement is an important lever for promoting peace and mutual understanding among nations.

The sides also discussed the preparation and staging of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, stressing the serious concern of

the national Olympic committees in this respect. No firm guarantees of security for the Olympic participants have been given yet, they noted, and issues of entry and official recognition for Olympians and tourists have not yet been clarified. With less than five years to go before the Games, the national Olympic committees have no prospect on the Games' events, the higher of participants and olympians in each event, and have not yet been informed of standards qualifying athletes for Olympic participation.

All this severely hampers planning and preparation by Olympic delegations for the Games. The sides say they agree that the IOC and the USSR Olympic Committee should do their utmost to bring the Olympic to the highest level of compliance with the Olympic Charter.

AT THE INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT

Portisch beat Spassky in the 9th round of the interzonal chess tournament in Tel Aviv, and remains in the lead. Portisch now has 6.5 points after winning four games in a row. Torre, who beat Seyrezen, now has 6 points

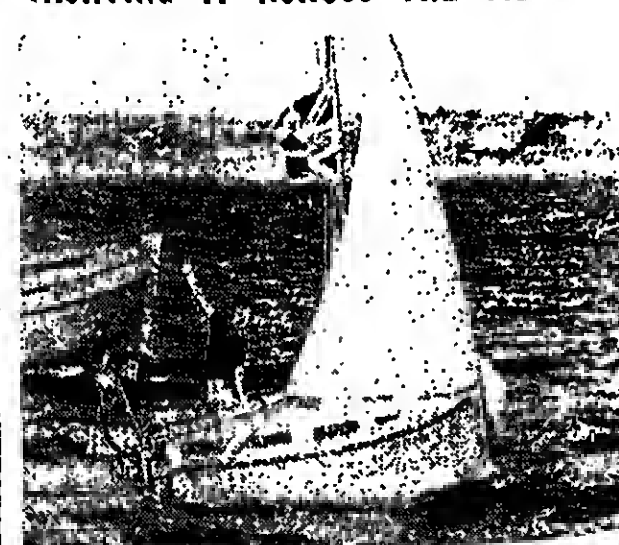
and is runner-up. Polugaevskiy beat Rodriguez; Yusupov beat Knaflitz and Hultak beat Balazs. Rubinstein and Adorjani drew their game. There are four rounds to be played.

Muscovite takes the lead

Muscovite Andrei Sokolov beat Joel Benjamin (USA) in the 8th round strengthening his own position in the junior world

chess title championship. Sokolov now has 7 points and 1 more round left to play.

YACHTING IT ACROSS THE OCEAN



TUM Macclean, 38, from Britain, crossed the Atlantic from Newport to English shores in 51 days on a small yacht, only 227 m long. This is a record for crafts less than 10 feet (3.04 m) long. Her skipper Tom Macclean is approaching the English coast. Photo AP/21

DECLARATION ON DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

Warsaw. The 32nd Pugwash conference, presently taking place here, is being attended by some 100 scientists from many countries, including the Soviet Union, to discuss the topical problems of world peace and security.

The conference has unanimously adopted "The Declaration on the Danger of Nuclear War" signed by 87 prominent scientists — Lenin and Nobel Prize winners in physics, chemical engineering, physiology and medicine. The document emphasizes the growing danger to mankind arising from the opposition to détente by some forces and from the arms race in nuclear weapons which has been accelerating over the past few years. It sharply condemns both the theory of the so-called "limited nuclear war" and assertions that a nuclear war can be won—two ideas peddled by aggressive circles in the West.

It points out that freezing the existing nuclear arsenals could be an effective means of curbing the arms race.

The document ends with an appeal from the scientists attending the conference to their colleagues throughout the world to assume the responsibility and take an immediate part in actions to prevent nuclear war.

It also appeals to the governments of the world to direct their efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive international agreement to prevent the threat of nuclear war and to avert the danger to civilization arising from any use of nuclear weapons.

It appeals to the people of the world of support measures to have all the nuclear danger which threatens the existence of mankind.



Celebration meetings, conferences, seminars, exhibitions and meetings with noted Soviet personalities are now taking place all over India. In the photo: Social functions forming part of the "Month of Indian-Soviet Friendship" in Bangalore.

MEETING IN INDIAN CAPITAL

Dahli. "Long live and prosper the Indian-Soviet friendship!" is the slogan under which a meeting of the Indian public was held here to mark the "Month of Friendship" between the peoples of the two countries.

The establishment 35 years ago of diplomatic relations between India and the Soviet Union became a turning point in the history of India's develop-

ment, said T. T. Kaul, former Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union and a prominent public leader and diplomat. Thanks to the Soviet help, India was able to overcome its age-old backwardness.

The love for the Soviet Union and her people live in the hearts of the Indians, said the Indian MP D. Goswami.

DRESSER CONTINUES TO WORK FOR GAS PIPELINE

Paris. In accordance with instructions issued by the French government, the management of the Dresser-France company has ordered that work be continued on the equipment intended for shipment to the Soviet Union.

The first three compressor units were shipped from Le Havre on August 26.

The official statement made in Paris says that the French government forced the Dresser-France, a French subsidiary of the American Dresser Industries

incorporated to deliver to the USSR, as stipulated by contract, all the equipment intended for the gas pipeline stretching from Siberia to Western Europe.

J.-P. Chevènement, French Minister for Research and Technology, stated that the French government deemed it necessary to take such measures in order to reinforce the legal basis in the event of proceedings which

may be started in foreign courts, and to provide the opportunity for all French companies concerned to continue their work in accordance with the existing contracts and terms of delivery.

Our position, said the Minister, is sided by West Germany, Italy, and Britain. Previously, the French Prime Minister P. Mauroy's office declared that the government would resort to any necessary enforcement measures if any of the French companies involved in the "gas-pipe" deal gave in to the American embargo.

He stressed that nuclear war will bring victory to no one and points out the importance of the proposals aimed at preventing a nuclear disaster and stopping the arms race.

Bono, Chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, Willy Brandt, has criticized the assertions of the American administration about a "winnable" nuclear war. Talks about a limited nuclear conflict and of victory in a war like this is groundless, he writes in the "Frankfurter Rundschau" newspaper.

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UN WELCOMES PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

New York. Chairman of the Special UN Committee Against Apartheid, Y. Maitama-Sule of Nigeria, has made a statement in which he welcomes the decision to hold a conference of West European parliamentarians next November to discuss sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria.

The conference proposed by members of the Dutch Parliament will be convened within the framework of the UN-proclaimed International Year of Mobilization to introduce sanctions against South Africa.

INDIRA GANDHI VISITS MAURITIUS AND MOZAMBIQUE

Delhi. India and Mauritius have expressed grave concern over militarization of the Indian Ocean. They have called for greater efforts to ensure an immediate implementation of the UN Declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Maputo. Addressing a reception in honour of the visiting Indian Premier, Indira Gandhi, the Mozambican President Samora Machel expressed concern for the growing tensions in the Indian Ocean threatening the interests of the people in the region, as well as their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

DANISH PREMIER FOR NUCLEAR-FREE NORTH

Reykjavik. The Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has spoken in favour of preserving Northern Europe as a nuclear-free zone.

Addressing a press conference in the Icelandic capital where he has been on an official visit, A. Jorgensen noted that during his talks with the Prime Minister of Iceland Gunnar Thoroddsen, they had discussed the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. A. Jorgensen drew attention to the fact that smaller countries can also contribute towards the solution of this problem, the Danish Riksbank Bureau news agency reports.



Give me something warmer, please.

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"Israel has exposed itself morally. Its rulers have shown their real face. The whole world has witnessed the insanity of the Israeli leaders who rely solely on the force of arms. I refuse to have anything to do with this Israel, because I do not stand between, but on the side of the persecuted and the oppressed."

Bruno KREISKY, Federal Chancellor of Austria

VIETNAM'S PROPOSAL

Hanoi. The Vietnamese foreign ministry has appealed to the Chinese to allow the residents of the border areas of the two countries to celebrate the national holidays at the two countries—September 2 in Vietnam and October 1 in China. In a note addressed to the Chinese foreign ministry, the Vietnamese side proposes to cease all military actions on the border between August 27 to October 8 this year.

On August 25 the Vietnamese government has already given its troops along the border an order to this effect. Vietnam has called on the Chinese government to give a positive response to this initiative and to order the Chinese side forces to stop all military actions on the border between the two countries.

BOLD GUARD WAR GAMES BEGIN SOON

Bonn. The NATO headquarters in Kiel, West Germany, has announced that the Bold Guard war games involving American, British and Dutch troops will take place on September 1-5. The exercises will cover the territory of North Europe, with 4 thousand troops, 1,500 armoured personnel carriers, 350 planes and helicopters and 50 ships taking part.

Reporting this, the DPA West German agency emphasized that these games will be preceded by the conjunction with the Northern Wedding naval exercises which are due to be held in September over the vast area of the Atlantic and the Baltic and Norwegian seas.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

London. International commission has been set up here to look into reports of Israeli violations of international law during its invasion of Lebanon. It is headed by Nobel Peace Prize Winner Sen. MacBride, President of the Geneva-based International Peace Bureau, and includes many experts of international law from a number of Western countries.

The commission members are to visit Israel, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria to hear eyewitness accounts of the invasion.

MARCOS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Manila. Peace and stability in South-East Asia can only be reached if all the countries in the region cooperate to the establishment of friendly relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-interference from outside. This is the message of the Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos during his meeting with the Deputy Vietnamese Minister Van Lam. Van Lam, the press conference said, has expressed confidence that the problems between the two countries can be solved by negotiations.

Marcos stressed that the differences between the two regional powers, the Philippines and Vietnam, should be resolved by peaceful means, favourably mentioning the role of the United Nations.



FACTS AND EVENTS

The Japanese Minister of Education Hiji Ogawa has said that the "corrections" made to Japanese schoolbooks in order to justify the actions of militarist Japan when it waged war on neighbouring states during World War II, will remain in force despite protests from a number of Asian countries.

Werner Brothman, the biggest film company in Hollywood, has been charged with violating legislation restricting the employment of child labour, the charge came after two boys aged six and seven died during the shooting of an adventure thriller, "The Times" of London reports.

Over the past seven years, the population of Paris has declined by 137,500, the number of people living in the French capital (including its suburbs) now stands at 2,168,300. The largest ever population for Paris—2,806,000—was recorded in 1921.

The West German Statistical Agency reports that there were 1,675 bankruptcies in the country over the first six months of this year, a 50 per cent increase on the corresponding period of last year.

JAPAN AND CHINA AGREE ON CREDITS

Tokyo. After two days of talks, Tokyo has agreed to grant Peking a 65-thousand million yen credit for the purchase of equipment from Japan. According to "Tokyo Shimbun", the Chinese delegation has agreed that the documents on credits should be signed in Peking by the Japanese Premier Z. Suzuki during his visit to China next month.

PEOPLE

American film producer Robert Evans appeared in court in New York charged with the illegal possession of a large amount of cocaine. After hearing the case, the jury have decided to make Evans produce at his own expense a television programme in which he is to show in graphic detail the irreparable damage which drugs cause to health. This sentence will cost Evans several hundred thousand dollars.

VISIT THE 'NAUTILUS'

An exhibition dedicated to the life and work of the French writer Jules Verne has opened at the bank of Lake Neuchâtel in Switzerland. It includes a large number of his books published in many different languages, his portraits, personal belongings and documents. The visitors are favourably attracted to a hall which is decorated to look like the wardroom of the legendary submarine "Nautilus".

STATISTICS OF U.S. MILITARY AID REVEALED

New York. According to secret information which has leaked from the US Department of Defense to "The Philadelphia Enquirer" newspaper, in the first three months of this year the United States sent weapons to Israel of a total cost of 217 million 095 thousand dollars. This is ten times as much as in the first three months of 1980 and 40 per cent more than over the same period last year, stressed the paper.

The American weapons include ten F-15 fighters, 19 self-propelled 155-mm howitzers and over six million dollars' worth of shells, bombs and small arms ammunition. Last May, on the eve of the aggression, the Israeli army received 25 M-60 tanks, and in June another 15 tanks of this type were shipped to Israel to make up for losses which Israel sustained in the battle against the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots.

INDIA PROTESTS OVER HIGHWAY

Delhi. The Indian government has protested to Pakistan about the signing of the Sino-Pakistan protocol to open a new section of the strategic Karakoram Highway in the area of the Khunjerab Pass crossing part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan.

This has been announced by a spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry, who pointed out that the protocol signed in Islamabad provides for the construction of another section of the highway via Pakistani frontier posts.

Science and technology

ELECTRICITY OUT OF AIR

A giant wind power unit to be constructed on the North Sea coast of the FRG. A two-blade rotor will be hoisted up to a one-hundred-metre tower. The wind power station will be in operation as of the beginning of 1983.

VOLCANOS AND THE WEATHER

Specialists from the American weather service have suggested that over the next six months the weather to the northern hemisphere, including Europe, must worsen somewhat, with temperatures falling by 0.5 degrees on average and the rainfall increasing. They say the reason for this is the eruption of a volcano in South America during last March and April when ten million tonnes of sulphur dioxide were thrown into the atmosphere.

Minute particles of volcanic dust have formed a huge cloud which has glided the planet almost around the equator, and it is now slowly moving northwards. Estimates show that the cloud can decrease the intensity of the solar radiation in areas over which it is hovering by almost five per cent. This will mean slightly colder weather.

PADS FOR CITRUS TREES

Cuban agronomists joined Soviet colleagues to develop a promising method for planting the citrus trees on formerly unused wasteland. The method is currently in use in one of the republic's municipalities—the Yuba Island. The gist of the method consists in supplying special pads of lard soil for each tree. A complex drainage system fights erosion systematically regulating the water usage. Practical observations have shown that the method corresponds well to the characteristics of the Cuban climate.

OF INTEREST

AVOCADO THE WONDERFUL

The hot days of June-August is the ripening time for the avocado, a tropical fruit renowned for its wonderful properties. The fruit with a large round stone and oily pulp, the colour of ripe pistachio, and the taste of walnut oil cream, is often called "the food of the poor" because of its low price. The avocado fruit is no less than a miracle. It is rich in vitamins, minerals, and has a low fat content. It is a good source of potassium and is low in sodium. It is also a good source of fiber and is easy to digest. It is a healthy food for people of all ages.

DONNING BLUE GARB...

Only few people know that Brussels is often referred to as the "blue capital", with everything related to the history of beer-making in that country being carefully preserved. Significantly, one of the first beer-making societies was founded in 1850. At present central Brussels has probably the world's only museum dedicated to the history of beer-making. Every month plays host to beer-making experts who go about tasting new makes, having donned blue garb.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'NO' TO CONFRONTATIONS ON THE HIGH SEAS

The Soviet Union has invariably opposed the militarization of the seas and oceans. It does not regard it as an ideal situation that the navies of great powers sail for long periods far away from their own shores. It is ready to back this position provided it is done on terms of equality and mutual security, says Vyacheslav Obochinnikov, PRAVDA's political observer, commenting on the proposals made by the Soviet Union at the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

The author notes that the USSR and other countries of the socialist community have set themselves a goal: curb the intensifying military confrontation on the high seas and to achieve a situation whereby in the near future most of the world's oceans would be declared a peaceful zone. Despite opposition from militant imperialist circles, the task of containing the confrontation on seas is within the realm of possibility, says Vyacheslav Obochinnikov.

THE 'BIG STICK' POLICY

Washington's Latin American policies are analysed in 12-VBSTIA which records that the resolution adopted by Congress about the Reagan administration's intention to resort to any measures, including military means, to stem "the Cuban aggression" in the Western Hemisphere, is aimed not only against Cuba, but also threatens those countries in Central America and the Caribbean which have chosen an independent course of development. Having adopted this document the United States has actually assumed the right for military intervention in those countries which refuse to yield to imperialist dictates.

The paper draws attention to the fact that today the threat of a military intervention is hanging over Nicaragua, El Salvador and is threatening Grenada. Washington is deliberately intensifying tensions in the Central American and Caribbean area and obviously hopes to prepare favourable atmosphere for a military invasion on any country so as to install a desirable regime after overthrowing the legitimate government.

WASHINGTON'S REACTION TO USTINOV'S INTERVIEW

The US administration is doing all it can to provoke answers, which the USSR Defence Minister, Dmitry Ustinov, gave to a TASS correspondent, from reaching the average American reader, says TASS in its report from Washington. It is obvious that while the United States does not like about the interview is the fact that it contains a subtle evaluation of the disarmament problem and sets forth specific measures which the Soviet Union is proposing to have the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe make further progress.

TASS notes that the publication of Dmitry Ustinov's interview would be contrary to what is advocated by the White House, since it exposes the essence of President Reagan's one-sided "zero option" which was predictably unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Clearly fearing a further development in the public movement against the military policies pursued by the US administration, the White House has decided to clamp down on any publication of the Soviet position and to cancel it from the public at large.

LASSO SWISHING OVER EUROPE

Analysing the relations between the United States and Western Europe, which of late have taken a turn for the worse, Vladimir Lomtsov writes the following in LITBRATURNAYA GAZETA.

We are witnesses to a growing disparity between global views on developments in the world. The West Europeans are stunned by the primitive complex of anti-communism which makes Washington see Moscow's intrigues as the cause of all its troubles and failures. Thinking people in Western Europe regard as naive and dangerous the American desire to use the nuclear stick to sow fear throughout the world.

The Europeans do not intend to give up détente. They want their continent to be turned into a peaceful zone, whereas the United States is designing a new strategy for nuclear war.

This is the gist of the difference in approach between the Old World and the Wild American West, and this difference will continue to determine their attitude to worldwide developments. There is too much of either both the wall-hung and security of Europeans, who have every intention of fighting for them.

600,000 DIED IN CYCLONES IN BANGLADESH

Dacca. More than 600 thousand people died in cyclones and hurricanes which swept over Bangladesh between 1970 and 1980.

These figures appear in a report published in Dacca. Apart from loss of human lives, the elements caused considerable damage of property. Specialists are afraid that after a period of relative calm Bangladesh has entered another decade of cyclones, notes the "New Nation" newspaper.

VIEWPOINT

NEW DANGER OF ESCALATING VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The American evaluation of the situation in Southern Africa has sounded optimistic on more than one occasion. In Washington, for instance, hints were dropped recently that a change might occur in the position of the United States and South Africa in favour of the "frontline" states. Several lines specific dates have been aimed for the cessation of hostilities in Namibia.

In effect, however, these encouraging noises turned out to be further attempts to mislead the world public and to camouflage the real state of affairs. It reports from Washington are anything to go by, the 15th August should have seen the end of the war between South Africa and the militant detachments of SWAPO, the Namibian liberation organisation confronting it.

However, it turned out that the purpose of all this talk was to get SWAPO to renounce its armed struggle and to take advantage of such a renunciation in order to liquidate the organization. While Washington was diverting the world's attention, Pretoria sent tens of thousands of soldiers and mercenary units on their payroll against the Namibian patriots. Supported by planes and tanks they also invaded Angola along a wide front.

While Washington was talking about the search for common ground with the independent

countries in Southern Africa, Pretoria succeeded in putting its 30-thousand strong army in a key position poised for an attack against Mozambique, and stopping up the training of sabotage groups and sending them across the border into the "frontline" states.

Making a joint effort, the United States and South Africa have given a fresh boost to attempts by traitors from different splinter organizations to destabilize the internal situation in those countries.

Reports coming from Pretoria speak about hundreds of "terrorists" killed in Namibia and Angola. From previous South African operations of this sort, one may deduce that these are civilians from the two countries murdered by the punitive troops. As to SWAPO and the "frontline" states, such methods as "cease" hostilities only strengthen their resolve to seek independence for Namibia and to ensure their own security by every available means.

Southern Africa is the scene of escalating violence, unprecedented in scale, which makes the peaceful solution of the problems in that region extremely difficult. The brunt of the responsibility for this rests with South Africa and her ally—the United States. Some of the blame lies with America's co-operation in the conflict. Others go to the countries who

regularly violate the UN decisions concerning sanctions against the regime in Pretoria. Both they and the United States continue to supply South Africa with weapons and military equipment, all and other strategic materials.

Today, Washington demands, an abeyance of the Contact Group, which Angola gives up the help of its friends in defending its sovereignty. It wants SWAPO to completely hand over the role of Namibia. It would like the "frontline" states to stop giving their assistance to the Namibian patriots and to the victims of the South African aggression. It would rather they put up with the regime of racism and apartheid in South Africa.

The world community has formulated a programme for settling the problems of this Southern African region. Its points are: the complete withdrawal of the South African troops from Angola; American and South African commitment to refrain from interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in the region and from attempts to dictate to them where they should look for their friends and how to maintain their relations with these friends. It also called for the immediate implementation of the UN plan for Namibian independence.

SWAPO and the "frontline" states have done everything possible to achieve the successful implementation of this programme; they have made all possible concessions, barring those detrimental to their own sovereignty or to the legitimate rights of the Namibian people. Only one obstacle remains—Pretoria's reluctance, as well as an unwillingness on the part of the United States and its Contact Group partners to break its obstinacy. Taking into account their close economic and other ties with South Africa, they have sufficient leverage to do this.

The events in Southern Africa are developing in a direction which threatens not only the independence of Africa, but also peace throughout the world. Urgent measures must be taken to stop this tendency, and prevent further bloodshed and the arbitrary rule of the racist.

Yuri KURITSYN



ing, particularly in view of the build-up of tensions in Southern Africa. What is happening there is reminiscent of the critical stage to the Middle East situation, which was followed by the present tragedy of Lebanon and the plight of the Palestinians who found shelter in that country. All this may happen again in Southern Africa, with another edifice America ally taking part unless the ominously smouldering conflict is not extinguished.

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Round the Soviet Union

● WORKERS FROM THE ODESSA RAILWAY SYSTEM HAVE BEEN GIVEN FIRST ACCOMMODATIONS IN A MAJOR SANATORIUM FOR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT. Every year the sanatorium will receive nearly two thousand people. This, the 17th, resort is to be built with the money supplied by industries, each of which was allotted the best sites along the Black Sea coast between the Dnieper River in the west and the Dniester River further east.

● SOLAR-OPERATED REFRIGERATION PLANTS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BY PHYSICISTS FROM THE BUKHARA PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE IN UZBEKISTAN. One of the local factories has put them into production. The refrigerator, equipped with a solar generator, is capable of producing between eight and ten kilograms of ice, is mainly used by shepherds and prospectors.

● THE SEVEREST OF FROSTS ARE NO HINDRANCE TO THE EQUIPMENT OF OIL WELLS whose manufacture has been started at the Reku engineering factory in Aseibellen. When they were designing this equipment, the engineers made wide use of polymers. The first batch of structures has been shipped to the oil-workers in Tyumen in Western Siberia.

● "ALEXANDER GRIBOYEDOV" IS A FOUR-DECK PASSENGER BOAT BUILT IN THE ODR WHICH HAS STARTED ITS MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM MOSCOW TO ASTRAKHAN. This new addition to the fleet of the Moscow River Ship Company is the most comfortable tourist vessel in the fleet designed for inland water routes.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A SINGLE FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX

127 million people are engaged today in the country's economy. It took many years to create a giant complex, to even out, join and balance the forces, ensure an active "exchange of substances", juggle with the resources and energy of the 270 million-strong multinational state, writes PRAVDA.

There are great advantages to be found in the interaction and coordination of all parts of the integrated national economic complex, possibilities to concentrate and re-distribute forces.

Let's take, for example, the power facilities of our country. The USSR Single Power Grid now incorporates more than 700 large electric-power stations working together in one network and on one frequency. Without such amalgamation, centralization and discipline each kilowatt-hour would be costlier, notes the paper.

The consumption of energy is rapidly growing in industry, in everyday life and agriculture, the paper goes on. Only in the collective and state farms in the next ten years (from 1980 to 1990) the amount of power available per worker is to be increased by approximately 2.4 times. Daytime "peak-loads" are becoming more and more acute and "lullures" of night—more and more frequent.

The controllers of the control board, joining efforts right up to a megawatt, lead these "peaks" by time zones from the east to the west—to the borders of the USSR and farther, to the CMEA countries along the MIR power system. Because of the difference in hours, it is possible to somehow balance even out the receipts and consumption of energy, without doubling the system to supply everyone with optimal energy for efficient work. And if a breakdown does occur somewhere, if a power generator goes out of action, then the entire Single Power Grid is adjusted to close the gap.

Equally as effective is the Single State Gas Supply system, writes the paper in conclusion. The country's fuel and energy complex is developing according to a general plan, and all the republics take part in its implementation.

THE PROSPECTS OF THERMONUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

One question is continually arising: is our work on thermonuclear fusion justified, writes Academician Yevgeny Velikhov in the newspaper TRUD. The process of thermonuclear fusion is technically complicated and costly. Indeed, today all experiments are expensive but the results are worth it. Here is a simple example: one kilogram of hydrogen isotopes releases 10 million times more energy than that produced from burning one kilogram of coal. Though thermonuclear fusion the energy problem can be solved.

What are the advantages of thermonuclear fusion? It could be said to solve one of the main problems in the power industry—limit of fuel transportation. In the future it will be possible to obtain nuclear fuel practically anywhere the need arises. The so-called Tokamak installations, in which the fuel is heated to a considerable degree by an electric current and is retained in the chamber by a strong magnetic field, have been developed in the USSR. These Tokamaks are the prototypes of future commercial power stations.

Soviet specialists propose that on international thermonuclear reactor, or, in other words, its design is being developed by an international team of scientists and engineers under the auspices of IAEA. This has already been discussed at international level. Now Soviet specialists, with their counterparts from other countries, are jointly working on the improvement of its performance, including easier maintenance and lower cost.

COMPASSION—AN ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATION FOR THE DOCTOR

Is it right that a medical faculty bases its enrollment of students purely on their knowledge of physics or chemistry? asks N. Bohnstein, D. Sc. (Medicine), in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. (1) For one thing, he is convinced that those who have decided to dedicate their lives to curing people are opposed to research or to the theory of medicine should be required to: all a supplementary exam to test their level of humanity and compassion. An artificial limb is no substitute for the ability to respond to another's pain, or to a patient's feelings in general. I believe, claims N. Bohnstein, that future doctors should be picked out not in later days, once they have already started their studies and it is seen that they have a talent in this direction. It is also important that the disproportion in the amount of hours and that studying the human body (thousands of hours) and that spent on the study of a man's "soul", i.e., on psychology and psychotherapy (6-8 hours), should be eliminated. This is no way to instill an interest in the personality of a patient.

WATER FROM SIBERIAN RIVERS FOR CENTRAL ASIA

In the near future it is proposed to divert part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia. Could this have negative consequences on Siberia's economy? A Komsomolskaya Pravda correspondent asked this question of the First Deputy Minister for Meteorology and Water Resources, P. Polad-Zade. "Almost 70 per cent of the water flow in the Soviet Union occurs in the RSFSR, while three rivers—the Ob, the Enisei and the Lena—carry 1,500 cubic kilometers of water to the sea, or more than a third of our total resources. In Turkmenia, meanwhile, only 100 cubic kilometers of water are available. This is a serious shortage of water in this republic and the lack of water could be gathered if it were not for the lack of water. Given a sufficient amount of water, even in the immediate future we could expand the area under irrigation in the Trans-Irkutsk RSFSR area. In Kazakhstan and in the Central Asian republics by three million hectares—no small increase."

At present, scientists are working on this very important problem, the Minister continued. One cannot act in full confidence and that has been said by the leading specialists in the field. He went on: that the diversion of some (only about 6 per cent) of the water of the lower reaches of the Ob will have little, if any, effect on the local environment. Any minor change that may occur as a result of the project will be easy to foresee and to account for. Work on the project continues, the Minister commented.

FANS FOR MINES

Fans made of a factory in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine, will bring fresh, cool air to coal-miners working underground.

With a working wheel the height of a two-story house, the fan pumps 400 cubic meters of air a second into the mine. The mining-and-metallurgical complex in the city of Donetsk, on the Arctic Tatars Peninsula, has ordered two even more powerful centrifugal fans from the Donetsk factory and manufacturing on these has already started. They will refresh the air in underground galleries one kilometer below surface level—even those situated at some distance from the main shaft.

MECHANIZED COMPLEX FOR HAYMAKING

In Kirghizia, industrialists have been completed on a new hay-baler for use in the mountains.

The new model has a much greater productivity than older ones. It moves the hay at a faster rate and packs it in large bales which in turn helps preserve the hay's nutritive for a much longer period.

The hay-baler completes a complex of machines for processing hay in mountainous regions. The team includes a machine capable of working on slopes of as much as a 20-degree. Tractor-driven mowers, loaders and post elevators make up the rest of the mechanized complex.

ROBOTS TAKING OVER

The Pargale factory in Kaunas, Lithuania, has gone into the commercial production of robots, which will take over some stamping operations.

Highly productive equipment is used in the factory, which employs specialists trained in making robots from similar plants.

tors should be picked out not in later days, once they have already started their studies and it is seen that they have a talent in this direction. It is also important that the disproportion in the amount of hours and that studying the human body (thousands of hours) and that spent on the study of a man's "soul", i.e., on psychology and psychotherapy (6-8 hours), should be eliminated. This is no way to instill an interest in the personality of a patient.

And the absence of this interest in a doctor not only arouses negative emotions in a patient, it can also be the source of medical error, concludes the author.

Places to visit



A PARK - EXHIBITION

Hardly any other display is as popular in this country as the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. There is a continuous flow of visitors to the pavilions, observation grounds, fountains and gardens. The numerous methodists and guides are ready to answer all the questions from Muscovites and their guests and to tell them about the 100 thousand different items on display. A new excitement in visitor space, the discovery of a new deposit, a recent high-yield variety of seed or a new city on the country's map—each of these events are reflected somewhere among the exhibition's 78 pavilions.

This year, while the country celebrates the 60th anniversary of its foundation, the exhibition stages special events, entitled "Days of the Soviet Republics". Delegations from the 15 constituent republics come to Moscow where they demonstrate their achievements in the respective areas.

A visitor to the exhibition has a lot to see and much to learn. It is also a place where one can completely relax.



NEW OPEN-AIR MUSEUM FOR MOSCOW

The whole country is to be reproduced in miniature of an open-air museum of the people of the USSR, which is being built near Tseretynno, a Moscow suburb. The project is being carried out by the Moscow City Research and Design Institute.

Visitors to the unique park-museum will be able to walk through villages, Cossack settlements and farms and see old log huts, walls, bathhouses and chapels as well as various household objects. They will also be

able to learn how to make a basket or to spin yarn. Folk ensembles from constituent republics will perform for visitors at the museum during folk art festivals and on national holidays.

A typical mountain landscape

of the Caucasus or Central Asia cannot, of course, be reproduced in such cases resort will be made to the traditional devices used by museums: mock-ups and three-dimensional models. Wide use will also be made of photography and the cinema.

CLAY TOYS FROM UBA

The fame of the village of Uba, near Buhara, in Uzbekistan has spread beyond the limits of the republic. It is renowned for painted clay toy animals, called "uchpulak", which it has been making for the past ten centuries. Under the hot southern sun, these newly made freshly painted toys bear a striking resemblance to their "forefathers", found by archaeologists in 11th-12th-century burial mounds. The ancient craft has been passed down from father to son.

I model these toys in the traditional way, says Kubera Babayeva, whose main occupation is cotton growing. She picks up small bits from a lump of damp dark brown clay, rolls them and then shapes a leg, a tail, a head. After several quick, precise strokes of a small wooden spatula, the animal is ready. Once dried, it goes in to the oven. Then comes the most interesting part of the operation: painting the toy. This is done in accordance with an old formula passed down from generation to generation: the colors are mixed with egg yolk and the brush used to apply them is made of horse hair. The final product is a tray full of a fairy-tale animal, a ram, a horse, an elephant, painted in all the colors of a rainbow.

Clay toys become alive to the hands of Kubera Babayeva.

VIEWPOINT

How long will the forests last?

The felling of the planet's forests is increasing from year to year, a problem which has been worrying ecologists for a long time. How are the forests used in our country? This point was discussed by Vasil YAGODNIKOV, Deputy Minister of the Forestry, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Industry of the USSR, in an interview with an MNI correspondent.

Q: WHAT HAS NECESSITATED THE INCREASE IN TREE-FELLING?

A: The needs of the economy. In the USSR, 200,000 cubic metres of timber were consumed in our country every day, whereas today—more than one million. It is used to produce more than 20,000 different items and its uses are expanding. The country, as a whole, consumes today 430 million cubic metres of timber a year.

Besides, the USSR is exporting timber. For example, the Leningrad region exports 70 countries. In general, the commercial importance of the USSR forests is still greater, as 84 per cent of them are coniferous varieties which are in great demand in the world market.

Q: ISN'T THE UTILIZATION OF FORESTS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES EXHAUSTING THEIR RESERVES AND DOES IT NOT LEAD TO THE DEPLETION OF OUR FOREST LANDS?

A: Any specialist is aware that nature protection, landscape restoration and the ecological significance of forests is immense. The stimulus of our scientists have shown that the phytoplasm of the land surface absorbs twice as much carbon dioxide as the phytoplasm of lakes, seas and oceans. It can be said without exaggeration that if forests disappeared from the world it would be impossible to describe the scope of global catastrophes.

The forests of our country are major suppliers of oxygen to the common balance of the planet. As to the area they cover—1,233 million hectares—the world have no equal in the world. They contain 25 per cent of the world's resources (more than 84,000 million cubic metres of timber). The annual growth of the USSR forests amounts to 924 million cubic metres. This is twice as much as the area felled. For example, this year the region west of the Ural, in the USSR, yielded 8,800 million cubic metres of timber. Despite this, the total timber reserves did not diminish but increased rather from 15,000 to 21,800 million cubic metres.

Q: SO, THERE IS NO REASON TO WORRY ABOUT THE FUTURE OF OUR FORESTS?

A: If we take the situation in the country as a whole, there is no reason. But there are very complicated problems with the consumption of timber resources.

Forests in our country are distributed unevenly. The main consumers of timber are in the European part of the country and their resources amount to less than 25 per cent of their needs. But there are many difficulties in developing the taiga areas of Siberia and the Far East. It is also expensive and difficult to transport timber from there.

That is why, despite our vast resources, the problem remains rather acute. The legal foundations of forest use in the USSR make three main demands on forestry: it must be continuous, inexhaustible and rational. On that score the Soviet legislation is uncompromising.

